1 .Write a blog on Difference between HTTP1.1 vs HTTP2

HTTP/1.1:

* For better understanding, let’s assume the situation when you make a request to the server for the geeksforgeeks.html page & server responds to you as a resource geeksforgeeks.html page.
* Before sending the request and the response there is a TCP connection established between client & server.
* Again you make a request to the server for image img.jpg & the server gives a response as an image img.jpg.
* The connection was not lost here after the first request because we add a keep-alive header which is the part of the request so there is an open connection between the server & client.
* There is a persistent connection which means several requests & responses are merged in a single connection.
* These are the drawbacks that lead to the creation of HTTP/2: The first problem is HTTP/1.1 transfer all the requests & responses in the plain text message form.
* The second one is head of line blocking in which TCP connection is blocked all other requests until the response does not receive. all the information related to the header file is repeated in every request.

HTTP/2:

* HTTP/2 was developed over the SPDY protocol. HTTP/2 works on the binary framing layer instead of textual that converts all the messages in binary format.
* It works on fully multiplexed that is one TCP connection is used for multiple requests. HTTP/2 uses HPACK which is used to split data from header.
* It compresses the header. The server sends all the other files like CSS & JS without the request of the client using the PUSH frame.

HTTP/1.1

* It works on the textual format.
* There is head of line blocking that blocks all the requests behind it until it doesn’t get its all resources
* It uses requests resource Inlining for use getting multiple pages
* It compresses data by itself.

HTTP/2

* It works on the binary protocol.
* It allows multiplexing so one TCP connection is required for multiple requests.
* It uses PUSH frame by server that collects all multiple pages
* It uses HPACK for data compression.

2 . Write a blog about objects and its internal representation in Javascript

Objects and its internal representation in javascript

In javascript. Objects , data types such as numbers, strings, and booleans are distinct from primitive datatypes . Unlike Primitive data types which can only contain one value, objects can contain multiple values in the form of key-value pairs. These keys can be either variables or functions and are referred to as properties and methods, respectively, within the object's context.

Each and every object possesses a property that corresponds with a specific value. The values can be retrieved by accessing the respective properties.

var myCar = new Object();

myCar.make = 'Suzuki';

myCar.model = 'Altros';

myCar.year = 1978;

myCar.wheels = 2;

Once the myCar object is created, its contents can be retrieved using keys.

i.e.

myCar.year

Output: 1978

It is also possible to access these values using the bracket notation.

myCar[year]

Output: 1978

The syntax for Adding a property to an object is :

ObjectName.ObjectProperty = propertyValue;

The format for removing an object's property is as follows:

delete ObjectName.ObjectProperty;

One can use the following syntax to retrieve a property from an object:

objectName.property

In summary, we can define Java Script properties as the values that are linked to a JavaScript object .

Object methods

An object method is a function definition that is stored within an object property.

i.e.,

It can be assumed that there will be a mechanical operation involved in initiating the car.

function(){return ignition.on}

The actions of stopping, braking, and turning headlights on and off are similar. Therefore, a straightforward definition of Java Script Object methods is that they are actions that can be carried out on objects.